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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH,
10th of August, 1802.

PROPOSALS will be received in writing, or otherwise, by the Burgesses and Assistants, any time before the 25th instant, for digging and walling with hard brick or stone, three or perhaps four Wells, in Market street, to be not less than 47 feet deep, and completed in the course of the present season.

Proposals at same time will be received for erecting Pumps in the above proposed Wells. All the materials and necessary apparatus to be furnished by the person or persons that may contract.

By order of the Burgesses,
WILLIAM CHRISTY, Town Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT one hundred and thirty acres of Land of excellent quality, the property of the Revd. Doctor Andrews, of Philadelphia, lying on the waters of Racoon creek, in Washington county, will be sold at Private Sale. Widow Andrews lives on it, and it joins the plantation of Samuel Scott, Esq. about twenty miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road to the Mingo Bottom, and near Bavington's Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

August 9, 1802.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased an undivided half part of a Tract of Land from a certain Thomas Harrison, and in part consideration of which gave him three bonds for ten pounds each, payable yearly from September or November next; and whereas the said Thomas Harrison has, either through negligence or design, not complied with his agreement, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I will not pay them until he fulfils his agreement with me.

JAMES HARRISON.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, August 9, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 1st of July last, living one mile from Noblesburgh, on Robinson's Run, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a small star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY STURGEON.

August 7, 1802.

Strayed or Stolen from Mr. Ormsby's land, on the south side of the river Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a pair of OXEN, about 8 years old; one of them is a bright brindle and has a large lump on his thigh, the other is a brown with white spots. Whoever will bring said Oxen to the plantation aforesaid, or to Mr. John Ormsby at Pittsburgh, shall receive ONE DOLLAR for each, or if any person will give information to the subscriber so that he may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM M'CULLY.

August 11, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 7th instant, one Sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, two white spots on the [illegible] supposed to be made by a yoke, some [illegible] marks, the off fore foot white, bald face, [illegible] no other mark or brand perceivable, [illegible] a large bell. The owner is desired to [illegible] prove property, pay charges, and take [illegible]

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

[illegible] township, Allegheny county, August 11, 1802.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS my wife Agnes Gibbons has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner by embezzeling my property, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES GIBBONS.

George Town, August 11, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may be indebted are requested to bring forward their accounts for payment. Attention it is expected, will be paid to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

The federalists, by their wisdom, attention and real economy, were enabled to meet the public expences, pay off the regular portions of the public debt, as the law directed, to purchase a large quantity of bank stock, to meet any sudden calls for money, and left, when they went out of office, about three millions of dollars, in the Treasury, besides a large sum due on bonds to the public, and uncollected taxes All these things were done, during a dreadful and almost universal war which devastated Europe, when we were obliged to build a navy, for the protection of our commerce, and to fortify our cities and harbors—behold the contrast.

Whilst peace is universal, whilst we have been enabled to reduce our army and navy, and, are no longer at the expence of building vessels, or erecting fortifications,—the government, is under the necessity of selling the stock formerly laid up, and which ought to be preserved for sudden exigencies.

If a person should die, leaving a large landed estate to his son; besides bank stock, and a large sum of money on hand—If such a son should make a parade of lessening his family expences, by dismissing a few old servants, whilst he raised the salaries of others, not equally deserving—if he should dismiss others, for the purpose of introducing sycophants and parasites—if he should permit the lewd companions, of his abandoned and profligate minority, to prey upon his substance, and live free from rent, whilst he increased the rent of the old, faithful, and attentive tenants of his father. If such conduct, should put him to the necessity of spending the ready money, of selling the stock and part of his land, would any one be so blind or foolish, as to praise him for his economy? Yes—All those who lived by his folly and extravagance—All those who lived by flattery and servility, all those who were necessary to supply food to *his* vanity, and to administer to his extravagance—all those in fine who depended more on *his* folly and wickedness, than their *own* merit for countenance and support, would be loud in their praises, not only to his economy, but of his discriminating liberality, wisdom, moderation and love of justice. But all this, would not convince the reflecting part of mankind, who had observed his conduct, that he was really possessed of any one of these good qualities.

But, if he should sell this stock far below the market price, would not every person believe that he was criminally inattentive to his affairs, or entrusted them in the hands of corrupt agents?—Whether the reader, has ever observed any persons guilty of conduct so absurd, and so inconsistent with professions, we leave them to determine.

[The following is taken from the Recorder of the 28th ult. It may not be uninteresting to the admirers of Mr. Jefferson to see what an old friend and fellow laborer in the course of democracy says of him.]

"We must once more take leave to express our surprise that Mr. Jefferson should think it proper to employ in his service, a small circle of the most notorious, and even blasted characters on the continent, such as Jones, Cheatham and Duane.

"Concerning the President, and his present race of editors, the Recorder has more to say than what can be comprized within this and some succeeding papers. Perhaps it may be affirmed without presumption, that the public have still much to learn both about him and them. In the 7th letter to Jones, it was stated, that Mr. Jefferson had, unsolicited, sent an hundred dollars to assist in printing the two volumes of the Prospect. The money was paid at two different times by his relation, Mr. George Jefferson, who is *ready to assert the fact.*—This anecdote has made an unreasonable noise. Much censure has been cast upon Mr. Jefferson, as bribing a person to libel John Adams.

"There should not have been any surprise at the remittance of these hundred dollars. There was one reason, and that but a small one, for being surprised about it. Mr. Jefferson is a rigid economist. He holds with Dr. Swift, that *a shilling is a serious thing.* One of his acquaintances has witnessed the half suppressed pang of sorrow, and the half affected smile of ostentation, with which he could part with a petty sum. He looked for applause. He could scarce avoid perceiving that he did not succeed. But with Mr. Jefferson, the destruction of John Adams's character must have been a favourite object. John stood betwixt him and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, besides a presidential palace, and the gratification of personal self-importance. In the act of conferring official favours, however, Mr. Jefferson can possess but moderate enjoyment. His nature is incapable of commanding the homage of intelligent gratitude—and if honest ignorance were to bestow its babble of thankfulness, he is alike incapable of tasteing the sweets of it."

There is one very singular fact which above all others mark the difference of character, between the two great parties that divide the United States at this time: It was never known that any one who had lost the confidence of the federalists, whether from crime, misconduct or bad principles, was not with *open arms* received by the democrats. But on the other hand, it was never yet known that a person who had once evinced a want of honour and integrity, was ever received back to the confidence of the federal interest. The cases of the ex-secretary Randolph—Callender and others, are proofs of this remark. *N. Y. Spec.*

UNITED STATES PROPERTY.

It is reported, on respectable authority, that Gallatin, the Genevan Financier, has sold the bank shares, the property of the United States, at a considerable loss. The internal revenue is abolished, and money is already wanted; or, if not wanted, these shares are unnecessarily sold, or rather shamefully, and in the spirit of bankrupt trade sacrificed. This measure, is perhaps, the precursor of worse. Are bank and public stocks to be taxed?—Why has this measure under a republican administration, boasting of frankness and openness, been covertly negociating?—Why was the bank of the United States requested to keep it *secret?*—Time will shew. *Newport Mercury.*

It has been well said, that when a man has risen to reputation, nobody can so soon shake his character flat to the ground as the man himself. This remark is painfully illustrated in the instance of Mr. Jefferson. In his inaugural speech he was up. In his New-Haven letter we have seen him write himself down.—Whatever his humble servants in office from Connecticut or Massachusetts may, tell him to the contrary, he may depend upon it, he is no longer the man of the people in New-England. *Palladium.*

There is not a jacobin in the country who has dared to come forward to the public, and openly justify the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in relation to the aid which he afforded to the publication of "The Prospect before Us."—The only way in which they see any possibility of averting the disgrace attached to the president for his conduct in this business, is by attacking the character of Callender, and inferring the falshood of its statements.

But, in labouring on this ground it ought to be recollected, that, until lately Callender has stood high in the esteem and confidence of Mr. Jefferson and his party. To his exertions are they indebted for much of their success; and the countenance which they afforded to this publications prove, that in their estimation, he was worthy of belief. The testimony of Callender, in regard to the public men and measures, has been brought forward by themselves, and while he *bore witness* for them, it was all received as just and true, but when he goes on to tell *the whole story*, they cry out, "this man is a liar and a scoundrel, unworthy of belief, and not deserving to be heard." But good sirs if Callender is a liar, why have you so long confided in him? Why did Mr. Jefferson pay him 200 dollars out of the public money, if he thought him the poor, base wretch which you now represent him to be? But the circumstances for this are strongly in favour of the representations which Callender has made. If the statement is false, why should Callender represent the communication of the anecdote to have been made to a Scotchman, well known in Richmond. If the story was false, would not Callender have foreseen that the Scotchman would have denied it. Another part of the representation is, respecting a communication from Mr. Jefferson, to Mr. Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. Precisely the same here exists, in favour of the truth of the story; for if it were false, it could be so proved by the testimony of Mr. Leiper. It will be also recollected that Callender states, that Mr. Jefferson employed Mr. *George Jefferson* to pay the first fifty dollars. If this is not to believed, why are we not favoured with the testimony of Mr. Jefferson, that he never paid the fifty dollars, or was never employed for the purpose? These things could certainly be easily accomplished if Callender's story is false; and when it is done, we shall be ready to acknowledge not only the villany of the representation but the weakness with which it has been formed.—*Gaz. U. S.*

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

WHEN St. Clair's army was routed on the memorable 4th of November, a subaltern, who was pursued by three Indians, fled with the utmost precipitation; directing his course towards an eminence at a considerable distance.

The moment he had passed the summit of the hill, he fell down perfectly exhausted, and resigned himself to the fate, which seemed inevitable. He had lain here but a few moments before he was overtaken by the Indians, who imaging he had descended from the hill, kept their eyes fixed at a distance, and passed within two yards without discovering him. Astonished at this signal delivery, he arose as soon as the Indians were out of sight, returned by the same rout he came, and never seen them again. For many days he subsisted upon acorns, and after a series of difficulties, arrived at Fort Jefferson.

A splenetic blacksmith, that fancied himself sick, would frequently teize a neighbouring physician to give him relief; the physician knowing him to be in perfect health, yet, not willing to offend him, told him he must be careful in his diet, and not eat anything that was *heavy* and *windy*. The blacksmith went off satisfied—but on casting in his mind what food was heavy and windy, and being ignorant, back he posts to the Doctor, who being quite out of patience with his *patient*, said, "don't you know what things are heavy and what are windy?"—"No," answered the blacksmith—"why then I will tell you," said the Doctor, "there's your *anvil* is heavy, and your *bellows* are windy—do not eat either and you'll do well enough."

By last Friday's Mail.

NEW YORK, *August 1.*

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Yesterday arrived from Falmouth, [illegible] the British Packet, Princess Amelia, Captain Stevens. She sailed the 8th of June, and brings London dates to the 5th—From papers to this date we have given a few extracts though of no great moment—of which the following is a summary.

A very considerable scarcity of bread was experienced at Paris, and other parts of France

which arrested the serious attention of the French government to lessen. The general commandant at Paris, has by proclamation assured the Parisians "that bread should not increase in price, nor be wanting in Paris:" The minister of the interior has by letter held out the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam and the United States; and the Moniteur mentions the arrival of forty five foreign vessels with grain. No fewer than 50,000 quarters of foreign grain were exported from England to France, the last week in May.

The suffrages of the French people respecting Bonaparte were daily coming in, and nothing appeared to indicate any want of unanimity. We see, however, numerous accounts of conspiracies and rumours of conspiracies against Bonaparte, and of the defection of his generals, guards, &c. but they strut their hour, and are heard of no more. The emigrants were returning to France in great numbers.

Commercial arrangements between G. Britain and France were on the tapis.

General Berthier is said to have fallen in a duel with Gen. Lecourbe.

A great scarcity of specie prevails throughout Holland.

In Egypt the Turks have vigorously commenced hostilities against the revolted Beys.

The 29th, 49th and 59th regiments were under orders to embark for Nova Scotia and Canada; probably to relieve troops there.

It is mentioned that the British West India fleet is to rendezvous at Halifax, and the French fleet in the Chesapeake, during the hurricane months.

LONDON, *May* 30.

General Murat is arrived at Paris from Naples Accounts from that city state, that the whole of eastern Italy is threatened with absolute dearth, which is to be ascribed to the excessive dryness of the season.

We are pleased to notice that overtures have been made during the week from Bonaparte to our government, relative to the settling a commercial treaty between the two nations; and are assured that arrangements are making to carry the same into effect. By this it should appear the Grand Consul is desirous of maintaining that peace the wisdom of his councils and that of St. James's has so happily brought about. Commercial commissioners will soon be appointed.

Letters from Liverpool say, that the trade of that place is totally at a stand, in consequence of the unsettled state of the West India islands and should not a new source of trade be shortly opened to the merchants, the most distressing consequences are likely to result. During the war, Liverpool encreated in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced a double proportion by the peace.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that a rebellion lately broke out in the empire of Morocco, against the Emperor, and the insurgents were headed by the Emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated with great loss. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"*Tangiers*, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the Emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated with great loss; it is already known that there are 8000 killed 2400 taken prisoners, besides an immense number wounded. The Emperor speaks in the highest terms of the very great assistance he received from the officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action, and requested the Emperor to accept his services. He had the command of a squadron of horse, and contributed in a great measure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as ambassadors are now going from the Emperor in answer to terms proposed by the nephew. We learn that the officer who distinguished himself so much belongs to the city of London light horse, and that he is deputed from some of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the release of two ships detained by the Emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in consequence of his great services on the occasion the Emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his mission. The Emperor has already conferred some distinguished honors upon him."

June 5.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th of April, state, that the Beys deposed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open insurrection against the Grand Vizier.—They insist upon being reinstated in their former authority. The British generals are said to have declared, that they will by no means interfere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory Beys. The Turkish commander, Osman Effendi, was on his march against the insurgents, when these accounts came away, with a considerable body of troops, which the Grand Vizier had ordered to be reinforced by detachments of fresh troops, who are to form an army of reserve. This situation of affairs causes much discontent at Constantinople.

The insolence and cruelty of the Barbary states have long been a subject of regret. The Maria, Barber, from London and Leghorn for Naples has been taken by some pirates in the Mediterranean, who after having murdered all the crew, plundered the vessel, and cut her masts away, then left her. The vessel has since been towed into Leghorn by some boats.

A private letter from Paris says, that "Monge the senator, a few days since conversing with Bonaparte about the Concordat; the former observed, that he did not think it was *apropos* to have had the Bishop of Aix to preach at Notre Dame on Easter Day, as he was so well known to the people, on account of certain anecdotes not much to the credit of his morals! Monge was making still stronger observations on the proceedings of that day, Bonaparte said, is it thus you mean to talk of the acts of government when you visit the Departments? (he was going to the country). "Then, (says Bonaparte) this shall be the last time you ever talk to me again." Monge was formerly his bosom friend.

We last night received a few Paris papers to the date of June 1, inclusive, by these we have the first official information that an alarming scarcity prevails in France.—In order to appease the people, and, perhaps also to place the provincial administration on their guard, it has been thought advisable to publish a letter upon this subject from the minister of the interior to the Department of the North. The writer states the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam and North America; and adds, that corn abounds in the Southern Departments and in Britanny, so that the high prices in the districts near Paris, must speedily decline. The public are assured by the minister that government are taking all possible measures to that end.

M. D. Calonne arrived at Paris on Wednesday se'nnight, after an absence of fourteen years, in consequence of the invitation of the First Consul. The object of his excursion is of infinite magnitude. He is gone over as the agent of the French princes, whom Bonaparte is resolved to rescue from (at least) every kind of pecuniary embarrassment.

The propositions which have been made to the Hungarian Diet by the Emperor, are, in the first place, for a subsidy of two millions of florins to be added to the imposts paid by the Hungarians. For recruiting the army likewise, a stated number of men are to be raised annually. The usual stipulations of the military for a stated service is also to be introduced into Hungary; and Dalmatia to be united to that kingdom, besides the incorporation of some contiguous parts of Hungary with Austria.

A most ingenious plan, it is said, is at present under the consideration of the Directors of the Bank of England, for effectually preventing the forgery of Bank Notes.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

Capt. Kempton, arrived here, on his passage from Marseilles to Salou, on the 11th May, in the night, fell in with a polacre ship of 20 guns, which gave him chase, came along side, and proved to be an Algerine corsair. He demanded Capt. K's pass, detained him a short time, and released him, During this time the Algerine behaved very politely, used every means in his power, before boarding, to convince Capt. K. that he was not an enemy; and informed him that he had nothing to fear from the Tripolines, as they had no cruisers out. Whilst under quarantine at Salou, Capt. K. saw an Algerine brig chase a Neapolitan ship ashore near Salou, which they attempted to get off; but were fired at from the shore, and were obliged to leave her. The Neapolitans saved themselves by taking to their boat and going on shore.

NEW-YORK, *August* 4.

By the Venus we have received Charleston papers to the 23d ult. It appears that that city is infested with a set of fellows styled BORERS, who have, of late, frequently entered stores and taken out cash, &c. to considerable amount. On the night of the 22d, they entered the store of William Clarkson, by boring the front door. They stole therefrom a gold watch, being the only article of value in it; the money fortunately being removed. On the same night the stores of Mr. Green, and the counting-house of Depau and Tontain, were also broke open. From the stores of the former nothing was taken, but from that of the latter articles of considerable value.

The Charleston Times, of the 23d ult. mentions the following correct particulars of the disagreement between the governor and the intendant of the Havanna, which corroborates what was some time since stated in this gazette.

"Accounts from the Havanna, by the schooner Beauty, in six days passage, state, that in consequence of some disputes between the governor and intendant of that port, the former had arrested the latter, and confined him to his house. The prohibition against the entry of provisions, &c. in American vessels, was rigidly enforced; and although flour continued at 35 dollars, and the murmurs and discontent of the inhabitants were loud and open, the governor, with an ill judged policy, refused to remit, in the slightest degree, the severity of the prohibitory orders. The fever had spread from the shipping to the city, and great numbers of the inhabitants were daily carried off."

By the "North" of Olivarius we learn that the Russian American Company to encourage Commerce in the Eastern or Great Ocean has been established, and has already been engaged in its object, so useful, to Russia. They are bound to provide accommodations for the Russian Soldiers at Irkutsku on the Lena. The Emperor of Russia also to encourage Commerce has instituted an order of Counsellors for Commerce to induce Merchants to make application to Trade, and to obtain the discovery of such things as might be useful to the commerce of the nation.

The Essex, capt. Bainbridge, was to sail on Wednesday from New-York for the Potomak. A mutiny, it is said, had taken place among the crew in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped, originally, in this port to serve for the space of one year. Sixteen months, however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New York. Here the cruize ended, and here the crew insisted upon their right to be discharged. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met Captain Bainbridge off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the city of Washington, without anchoring—these orders were not received, the ship of course came to anchor. In consequence of fresh orders from the Navy Agent Mr. Ludlow, to Captain B. to sail for the Potomak, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention, of not complying. The Captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures, to enforce obedience.

By Tuesday's Mail.

ROTTERDAM, *June* 18.

Notwithstanding the vast importations from the Baltic, grain continues dear in this country, owing to the supplies continually shipping for France; and to the additional demand for geneva in Flanders, where the distillers were prohibited from working, to avoid the needless consumption of grain.—Trade begins visibly to revive in this city; and several articles, which have been long in a state of stagnation, particularly coffee, sugar and tobacco, are now in great demand.

LONDON, *June* 19.

From *Vienna*, June 2, we learn that a body of 800 banditti from Bulgaria had fallen upon Wallachia, and plundered and destroyed a great part of that province. The Hospodar had, however, sent a body of 3000 men against them, who had surrounded the plunderers, and accounts were hourly expected of their total extermination.

The arrival in London of General Andreossy, the new French plenipotentiary, is confidently expected in the course of the present month. M. Otto, who is preparing for his departure, will not, however, set out for Paris for some days after the General's arrival, as he is enabled to communicate much valuable information to his successor, not only with respect to the general state of diplomatic affairs in this country, but also with respect to the characters of the British and foreign ministers with whom it will be necessary for him to maintain an intercourse.

M. Otto is to remain at Paris a month before he takes his departure for America.—This gentlemen has never yet seen the First Consul, in whose esteem he holds a very distinguished rank. Much of the time during which he is to remain at Paris will, it is supposed, be passed between them in conferrences on the relations between France and the United States, and on the best means of facilitating supplies for the West-India possessions of the Republic.

The French emigrants at Bamberg have been ordered to quit that country by July next, as they are now at liberty to return to their native country.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 15.

"Within these few days, much conversation has taken place in a certain circle respecting a probable change in the constitution, and this circumstance very seriously occupies the politician most looked up to for information. If it be true, however, that a committee has been formed for the purpose of this great work, it must be allowed, that the members conduct themselves with great discretion and secrecy, for much contradiction appears in the assertions of those who pretend to be the best informed; one is apt to believe that they have been played upon by false marks of confidence, given to them merely, to sound the public opinion, or that they amuse themselves by vague speculations—the only point upon which they seem all to agree is, that the word *Constitution* will be shortly out of use, and that *Grand Charte* will be substituted. It is certain, that the word *Constitution* has been very unfortunate: during fifteen hundred years it could not make its way into France at all, and for these last eleven, though received in triumph, it has been subject to every caprice. It is not sufficiently understood in this country, that men make the *Laws*, but time the *Constitution*. Time is, of all the legislators among this volatile people, least known or the least consulted, though certainly the dearest paid. It is said, that there are to be two *Chambers*, or *Houses*, as in England, and the senatorial power (which originated in one of the fine ideas of Abbe Syeyes) is to be abolished; if so, some vice must have been found amongst the senators themselves, and not in the idea; for it was the only body which could preserve its independence without danger, or manifest a positive and blind adherence to the court without apologies—the protecting and elective power, known here by the title, *La Puissance Conservatrice et Elective*, will be transfered to the Consular Authority, who will then have the privilege to reject or accept the laws which may de discused, or have passed in the two Chambers.

"Such are the ideas now canvassed, it may be readily believed, that if the Consul expresses his desire that such shape the *order of things*, a change will take place almost without any hint of opposition. Royalists might see the alteration with regret, but their opinions would have little weight, and the Republicans are now sufficiently enlightened to know that the surest mode of preserving the share of liberty which circumstances allow them, is to conduct themselves with a tacit acquiescence to the supreme. Tribunes and Legislators are eagarly looking out for places under the *new order of things*, instead of injoying themselves, during the adjournment of the session, with their friends in the country, many of them remain in Paris to watch over the great interest, not of the Republic, but of their ambition.

Private letters from Paris, says "the British government having strictly prohibited the importation of any kind of produce from this country, the government here were not pleased with it; and it is in consequence thereof that a Commissarie Generale is appointed for England, to modify certain navigation laws and other commercial regulations, and that I believe will be all; for their certainly will be no treaty of commerce."

NEW-YORK, *August* 9.

The London Papers, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Ann from Hull are seventeen days later than those by the Packet. They are to the 22d June, inclusive.

We have extracted from them to as great an extent as the limits of our papers this day would allow. To-morrow our selection will be continued.

At the time of the Ann's departure, which was on the 26th June, Flour and Provisions generally, were advancing in price. In France a considerable scarcity prevailed, and the Government was applying such measures as were likely to remedy the evil.

We find in our latest London paper the following extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Thomas Paine, about which so much has been said:

"You expressed a wish in your letter to return to America by a national ship; Mr. Dawson, who brings over the treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning.

You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer.—Accept my assurances of high esteem and affectionate attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

By a letter from Tangiers of the 20th of June, we learn, that the prospect of war between the United States and Morocco, was daily increasing. The Emperor, it appears, had demanded a passport for his vessels bound to Tripoli, with supplies, and in case of a refusal threatened a declaration of war against the United States. Commodore Morris it is presumed, will never agree to grant such passports. It is not improbable, therefore, that our contest in the Mediterranean, may be of a more serious nature, than was at first contemplated.

By the ship Ann, Coit, from Hull, we have received London papers eighteen days later than by any former arrival. There being nothing very important in them, we shall give their contents in a summary way.

A London paper of the 17th says, "The official letters from Gen. Le-Clere at St. Domingo, contain some expressions, relative to the Americans much harsher than we could expect to see published in France. When complaints of the Americans for the seizure of their cargoes are mentioned it is added, that they should not "speak of the past;" and is then directly stated, that "the agents of the American government were about Toussaint, and did not suggest to him good intentions."

POLITICAL.

At the close of the lists at Paris, on the question whether Bonaparte should be elected Consul for life, no more than 18,000 names were enserted, and amongst them three citizens had the courage to write a legible name. One evry cautious hero, wrote between two columns, "In good truth, I do not know any thing about it, yes and no."

The reports of the conspiracy against Bonaparte, of the death of Berthier, and of the disaffection and enmity among the French generals, are officially contradicted.

Monsieur Conynebert Monthret, deputed by the First Consul to negociate a commercial treaty with England, has had his first interview with Lord Hawkesbury, the re-

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *August* 20, 1802.

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the *Pittsburgh Gazette* will oblige the Editor by making payment.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday evening the 10th instant, speaking of the Yellow Fever, prevailing in that city, says, "We have no motives for either concealing or exaggerating the true state of our city. In what we have hitherto advanced on this subject, we have been supported by the opinions of the most respectable, and by facts the most incontestible. The deaths in July, it is believed, will not equal those of January. It is by these facts alone that the health of the city can be truly tested; and for this purpose we shall in a few days give a comparative statement on the subject.

Notwithstanding our conviction of the comparative salubrity of the city, we are persuaded, that the extensive evacuation which has recently taken place, is one great cause of the diminished mortality. Under this impression, therefore, we should deem it hazardous and imprudent in the extreme for the citizens to make a precipitate return. Those who have retired to the country have doubtless made their arrangements for a considerable period of absence. We advise them to adhere to them, as the surest means of securing their own health, and of continuing that of those who yet remain in the city.

POPULARITY.—AN EXTRACT.

A late writer, says, "In every form of government, whether monarchical or republican, duplicity has always proved the most efficient engine of the state machine, and those Rulers who trusted in candour and justice, have been the miserable victims of their simplicity." If this be true, can we wonder why Mr. Adams is a private citizen, and Mr. Jefferson a President?

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock,*

One Tract of Land situate or the north bank of the Monongahela river, opposite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Rough, at the suit of Samuel Ross, for the use of Benjamin and Jacob Johnston.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next at 12 o'clock.

Four hundred acres of land, held by improvement, in Elder's old district, adjoining Thomas Fleming and others, with four acres clear land thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Conkling Budd, at the suit of Mathew Kerr, assignee of William Johnston, who was assignee of Ridgely, Ashman & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following real estate.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, at the suit of Robert M'Ghee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

David M'Elhinny,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *SADDLING* Business in all its branches, next door to Magees Hat Manufactory corner of Third and Market Streets, where he has on hand, and will always endeavour to have a good assortment of the best and most fashionable goods in the Saddlery line, and hopes by his attention to business, and the goodness of his work to merit the approbation of the Ladies and Gentlemen who shall honour him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1802.

N. B. Country orders thankfully received and carefully executed. Approved of Country Produce taken in payment.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a bright bay Mare FILLY, about two years old, 13 hands and an half high, has a small star in her forehead, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'MUNN.

August 18, 1802.

The Petitions, Certificates, &

necessary for Aliens applying for Citizenship, may be had at the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

BOSTON, *August* 6.

Captain May, who arrived in Quarantine road on Wednesday evening, from Gibraltar, brings the following information: That captain M'Neil, of the frigate Boston, cruising in the Mediterranean, observing several Tunisian corsairs in pursuit of a Neapolitan vessel, interposed to prevent her capture. An action ensued, which terminated in the sinking of two of the vessels of the barbarians, dismasting three, and putting the other to flight. The frigate afterwards put into Sicily; having a number of her crew killed and wounded.

IMPENDING WAR.

Captain May further informs, that he was told by commodore Morris, at Gibraltar, June 20, that about a fortnight before, he expected a rupture with the Moors, and wrote home for reinforcements, but the Emperor assuring Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers, that he had not the least intention of going to war with the United States, he (the commodore) by the frigate Essex, countermanded his former letter. Two days after the Essex sailed, an express arrived at Gibraltar, from the Emperor, demanding of the commodore passports for all vessels bound from his dominions to Tripoli with wheat; and that he should take the Tripolitan sloop of war, then stripped at Gibraltar, under his convoy, and see her safe into Tripoli; that in case of refusal he should order Mr. Simpson out of his territories.

These demands the commodore refused to comply with, and sailed in company with captain May for Tangiers. Mr. Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, had distributed circulars to all the consuls in that neighbourhood, to warn them of the danger he apprehended there would be in a few days in Americans passing the streights, without convoy.

NEW-YORK, *August* 10.

Captain Smith, of the schooner Hecto arrived yesterday morning in 14 days from Barbadoes, informs, that the armed brig Busy arrived there from Martinique a short time before he sailed, with accounts that the French would not take possession of the island until autumn, in consequence of disappointment in getting troops from France—He also informs, that the French were taking possession of Barbadoes, which caused great disturbance among the inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13.

Tuesday arrived at New-York the Frenche frigate La Consolante, Captain La Tuillerie of 48 guns, and 400 men all in health—La Consolante has been about three months from Brest, and is last from the Guadaloupe station; and about ten days since, in a gale parted from four other French frigates, all destined for the United States, for provisions—Capt. Tuillerie thinks probable they will all come into that port

We learn, from Washington, that the General Greene Frigate has been put in commission, and ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. Probably destined to the Mediterranean.

Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq. formerly private secretary to General Washington and late American Consul at Aux Cayes died on the 17th ult. at that place.

A writer in the Baltimore Federal Gazette mentions the occurrence of a case of the yellow fever at Peachbottom, on the Susquehanna. Black vomit was produced in twenty-four hours. It is advanced as a proof of the domestic origin of the disease.

The attention of the First Consul is so much engrossed by his own greatness in Europe that we find not a word in our late advices from that quarter respecting Louisiana. While on one hand he compliments the Emperor of Russia, and the other, he frowns upon the mannekin sovereign, whom he has crowned in Tuscany, for religious intolerance. His next step upon ambition's ladder is directed towards the Batavian Republic, and it is said, that the future destinies of Holland are to be fixed in a consulate at Brussels. Nothing can be published against government, and the person who would have the temerity would sign his own proscription. The press of Paris and Constantinople are equally free.

Major General Wilkinson, commander in Chief of the American army, with his suite, arrived at Charleston, on the 26th ult. from Antigua.

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of which, it was said, had proved highly satisfactory.

The Moniteur announces the appointment of general Anderson ambassador to England and M. Otto, Minister to the United States.

A rumour prevailed, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas would soon be transferred to the Upper House. The matrimonial plan of the former, we assigned as the reason of his approaching dignity.

The Batavian Legislature have already resolved upon a deviation from the new Constitution, as far as it respects gradual change of representatives.

A register was to be opened at Hamburg for the reception of votes for Bonaparte as Consul for life.

The Batavian Legislative Body have rejected a proposition of the council of State, allowing a general amnesty to those who had quitted the territories of the republic in consequence of the revolution of 1795.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bonaparte, accompanied by general Andreossi, and officers of the consular guard, was preparing a visit to the Hague, and after he had a conference with the notables of Belgium, &c. and visited Antwerp, was to continue his journey by Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, to Mentz.

General Hutchinson had arrived at Dover from France; and a resolution passed the Commons, granting an annuity to his lordship, of 2000l.

An earthquake, which was felt in several parts of Italy, swallowed up one whole village, so that not one inhabitant, nor any vestige of it remains.

A letter from Constantinople of May 10, states that the plague raged with great violence; that the English troops had been obliged to withdraw from Alexandria and Rosetta. The plague has likewise made its appearance at Constantinople and at Smyrna. Mr. Stratton, the English ambassador, has invited the Porte to accede to the treaty of Amiens, and this accession is expected soon to take place. New disturbances have broken out in Romalia.

At the city of Lorca, in Spain, a reservoir, of several leagues in length, suddenly burst, and inundated a space of 20 leagues, as also a part of the city, 500 houses were destroyed, and 1000 lives lost.

NORFOLK, *August* 3.

A gentleman, passenger in the ship Ann, from Cape Francois, informs, that at the time of his departure, General Macdonald, with 17,000 troops from France, were lying too a short distance to the eastward of the Cape, waiting for orders at what place to land. An additional duty of 5 per cent. (making now 25 per cent. in the whole) was laid three days before his departure on all exports from the island in foreign vessels.

WASHINGTON, (*Georgia*) *July* 3.

The principal militia officers of Franklin, Jackson, and Clarke counties, with a federal and state officer, set out on Thursday the 15th ult. for the purpose of removing within our lines, all the settlers over the Indian boundary. It is said there are upwards of 200 families. The militia are to be raised to execute the orders if necessary.

ALEXANDRIA, *August* 9.

By a gentleman who arrived here this morning, we learn that Col. Burrows has received a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeak frigate, mentioning that the Boston, captain M'Niel, had fallen in with a Neapolitan frigate, and taken her for a Tripoline, an engagement ensued which lasted for about one hour and an half before they discovered their mistake; during which the Boston had near all her officers killed.

ARRIVAL.

WE have at last received intelligence of the arrival of the celebrated ship, French Republic, after a ten year's voyage on the tempestuous sea of Liberty. She has been for a year past near the coast, standing off and on, but owing to her shattered condition, was not able till lately, to get into any port or harbour. She is now safely landed in the calm *Bay of Despotism*, and her crew have leisure to review those hardships, perils and vicissitudes which they have experienced in the voyage. On the 20th of November, 1790, the *French Republic*, lying in *Monarchy Harbour*, weighed anchor, and dropped down the stream into *Rebellion Roads*, and shortly after began her voyage. She had on board, including crew and passengers, about 30 million souls. As the undertaking was desperate, so the voyage was calamitous beyond expression. From the time of her getting under weigh, until she returned, she experienced nothing but one continued scene of tempests, hurricanes, and disasters—Treacherous rocks, whirlpools, and quicksands menaced her on all sides. The atmosphere was so dark, and the sea so *tempestuous*," that the crew were not cheered with one day of sunshine, or calm weather during the whole voyage. Mutinies were frequent on board, and at least 6 millions of the crew perished in the voyage. They were sorely afflicted with pestilential phrenzy, which carried off thousands; so fatal was it among the officers, that a man who went out a Midshipman, arrived at the chief command, and had at last the honour of conducting the vessel into port. It has been thought by some, that had not Buonaparte become commander, the vessel would have foundered, and the whole crew and cargo perished.—During the voyage the *French Republic* fell in with a number of smaller vessels, some of which she compelled within her service, and made use of them as tenders, lighters and long boats, some of whom were lost, others have returned into port in great distress. Shortly after the commencement of the voyage, she fell in with the frigate *United States*, peaceably coasting along in the sea of liberty, and attempted to press her into the service, but the *United States* frigate was well manned and better officered, and stoutly refused to accompany the *French Republic*, on her voyage. She was, however, plundered of a great part of her cargo, and then dismissed.

When the *French Republic* arrived, having lost all her rigging, masts, sails, &c. and her hull much damaged, it was thought she would be laid up, as no longer sea-worthy, but she had no sooner cast anchor, than it was determined she should be repaired, and the superintendance thereof committed to the Captain who brought her in. This celebrated mariner, is said to be an equally skilful architect, and is making great progress in rebuilding the vessel; it may be called rebuilding, for nothing belonging to the old ship, not even the keel is to be preserved. It is indeed said by some that the name will be changed, and that the vessel when rebuilt, will be called "the Emperor of the Gauls," but this is not certain.

The joy of the survivors on their return, exceeded every thing that has ever been known. The Chaplain who was taken from one of those smaller vessels, which was compelled to accompany the *French Republic* on her voyage, at the celebration of a *te deum* for their safe return, solemnly anamatized the *tempestuous sea of liberty*, while the mariners almost unanimously declared that they would never again unfurl a sail to her winds, nor float a vessel on her surface.

The expences of the voyage have been so great, that although both ship and cargo have been hypothecated, it is doubtful whether they will ever be paid.

The journals of some of the crew will be shortly published, and it is thought that the danger of navigating this "tempestuous sea," will deter all but desperate or infatuated adventurers, from attempting further discoveries.

The *French Republic* on her return, again spoke the frigate *United States*, Captain Jefferson, outward bound. All that could be learnt was, that the frigate under former commanders, had for several years kept out of harm's way, by never venturing out of sight of land, and carefully avoiding the dangers pointed out in the maps and voyages of former adventurers, but that as soon as the command devolved on Jefferson, he threw anchors, charts and compass overboard, broke off the rudder, and committed the ship to the mercy of the waves:—nay, it is even said that the Captain and some of the superior officers wilfully or ignorantly drove the ship upon a rock, by which her keel was very much injured, and that she was become very leaky. Some of the passengers apprehended that she could not hold out the voyage and were clamourous to return to port. The atmosphere was cloudy, the weather "*squally*," and the sea "*tempestuous:*" Nevertheless, the brave Captain Jefferson, in defiance of danger, threw part of his ballast overboard, spread every sheet to the wind, and sailed away "*in the full tide of successful experiment.*"

FRANKFORT, (*Ken.*) *August* 14.

A gentleman of respectability arrived in town on Sunday evening last from Natchez, which place he left on the 14th July. We had not a personal interview with him, but learn that he informs that flour was selling at two dollars and an half per barrel, at vendue, and other articles of produce equally low, except whiskey, which was brisk at one dollar per gallon—That the French had not arrived in Louisiana, but were daily expected—That dispatches had been received by the Spanish commandants, which it was thought related to the arrival of the French; and which created lively sensations in the Mississippi territory, it being thought they would make troublesome neighbours.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

Constantly, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Charle CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Shippensburgh, in Cumberland county, on saturday evening the 7th instant, a negro man named LEVI, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a Miller by trade, inclines to lay on the fiddle, had on and took with him one grey broad cloth coat with pewter or lead buttons, one scarlet broad cloth jacket, one lead mixed nankeen or callico ditto, three pair of trowlers, one cloaded nankeen, one red striped and one country tow linnen, one common fur hat, two fine linnen shirts, one of them ruffled at the bosom, one muslin shirt, one pair calf skin shoes; he is of a pleasant countenance, has a scar above one of his eyes, and is supposed to have a wife. Whoever takes up the said Negro man and secures him in any jail in the United States, shall have the above reward, or the same if brought home and reasonable charges.

JOHN M'CUNE.

Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 9 1802.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on the east side of French creek, seven miles from Franklin, on the Catawaga road. This land is held by actual settlement, and is free from any dispute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling house, barn and other conveniences. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground, a number of good standing springs, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

Just received and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

At his Stores in Front and Market Streets, *Wholesale and Retail.*

A fresh and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a variety of the most fashionable

DARK and light chintzes
Coarse and fine calicoes
Furniture cottons
Plain, striped, lapped tamboured, printed & coloured muslins
Cambrics and laces
Calimancoes & durants
Irish, Flemish and German linnens
Dowlass & Russia sheetings
Russia duck and ticklenburghs
Cotton & linnen checks
Silk, cotton and muslin shawls
Wide & narrow crapes
Mens and womens cotton and silk hose
Flag and pullicat bandanoes
Sattin and figured mantua ribbons
French and Canton fans
Boulting cloths from No. 1 to 12, warranted good
Oil cloths
Umbrellas
Boys and mens hats
Hatters trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of Looking Glasses from 6 to 30 inches—an assortment of Ironmongery, London Pewter, China and Queensware.

Madeira and Sherry Wines. Claret in bottles, Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof Brandy, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Capers, Olives, Almonds, Raisins, &c.

On hand a quantity of Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, 5th August, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by subscription,

The Historical Works of the late

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E.

In seven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,

By DUGALD STEWART,

Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As soon as 300 names appear in support of the undertaking, the first volume shall be put to press.

II. The work shall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to subscribers every two months, who must pay for the same on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy five cents each volume in boards, or two dollars handsomely and substantially bound and lettered. To non subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

IV. Those who procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the same, shall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to booksellers who subscribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CAME to the town of Franklin, some time in April last, a Black HORSE, about 14 years old, 15 hands high, ill shaped, a long switch tail, remarkably long hair on his upper lip, he is now taken up by the subscriber, and the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARCUS HULINGS.

Franklin, August 2, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market.

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Boar, Spring, and Inland Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Cantines, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Saddle Cloths, and every article in the Saddlery Business in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tail and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream to works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable perfons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1605. 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me

the following Strays. On the 17th instant, One Bay HORSE, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, some collar mark, lame in the right hind leg, shod all round. Also, on the 19th instant, One Bay MARE, 3 years old last spring, 13 hands high, a small star in the forehead, lame in the off hind leg. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, July 20, 1802.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, has several scars occasioned by a burn when a colt, one on the root of his tail and down his left hip, one along his left cheek, and another on his right side. Whoever brings back said Horse, or gives information so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JACOB DUM.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1802.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John Boyd, deceased, offer for sale a Tract of Land situate in Plumb township, on both sides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Masters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnston. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the usual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and some meadow made and much more may be made. There is also a valuable Mill seat thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh, or DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom. July 5th, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to the

subscriber, as a Stray, a black HORSE, 14 hands three inches high, has some saddle marks and has had the fistula, one shoe on, trots, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Wood Ranger.

Beaver county, August 3, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday last the 11th July, an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet making business, by name of JOHN HACKETSTOWLER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, down look, several black moles on his face; had on and took with him one coat of superfine grey cloth, one ditto of coarse grey cloth, and one ditto of red striped gingham, one swansdown and one dimity waistcoat, two pair of nankeen and one pair of fine cloth overalls, together with a variety of other articles. He is fond of liquor, and has other evil practices. It is probable he will go to the Western Territory or Kentucky, as he has friends residing there. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAGH.

July 14, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the

subscriber, living in Deer township, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April last, Three Stray HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 years old, branded I. R. on the nigh buttock, blind in the off eye; one Sorrel Horse, with a bell on tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and has a small star in his forehead, also, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and a small white star in his forehead. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the west bank of the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the first rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the remainder good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premises a framed log House 70 feet long and 35 broad, partly finished, a tenant's house, &c. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is supposed no person will purchase without viewing the property. Also, a Mill Seat on the said river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above described place, and also sundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. For terms, any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in the township aforesaid, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf